

CHAPTER ELEVEN

DEFINITIONS AND TERMS

Accountability. The duty to physically safeguard and timely and accurately process, record, and report asset transactions including the ability to “account for” and explain physical movements, condition code changes, custodial changes, losses or gains by inventory or record discrepancies.

Accountable Activity. An activity which is required to “account” for government property which has been expended for use. For Navy purposes, the “accountable activity” refers to activities which receive and issue materials in and out of stores accounts (Navy Stock Account or Appropriation Purchases Account).

Acquisition/Program Managers. Those activities/commands/offices responsible for the procurement, acquisition, maintenance or modification programs associated with navy ordnance and the introduction of new or replacement assets into the Navy ammunition inventory.

Activity Classification Code (ACC). Single Alpha code indicating the intended use of the ammunition stocks carried by combatant ships (whether for own use or issue), auxiliaries and aviation support activities.

Advanced Base Initial Outfitting List (ABIOL). A listing of full war allowances authorized in support of each Advanced Base Functional Component (ABFC).

Allowance List Number. Each allowance list is individually identified with a number in the NAVSEA 30,000 series. Allowance list numbers will never be reassigned to another activity. Allowance list numbers may be retained for ships/activities that have been redesignated. NAVSEA Allowance List Numbers are assigned according to the type of list.

All-Up-Round (AUR). Missiles, rockets or torpedoes which are provided as complete assemblies and described in the Complete Round Dictionary (CRD).

Ammunition. Items that are ordered, stocked and issued through the Navy Ammunition Distribution System, which includes all items with cognizance symbols 0T, 2D, 2E, 2T, 4T, 6T, 8E, 8S, 8T and 8U. Categories of components and related ancillary items include: Small Arms Ammunition, Small and Large Caliber Projectiles, Rockets, Bombs, Pyrotechnics, Cartridge Actuated Devices, Missiles, Torpedoes, Countermeasures, Underwater Mines, Chaff, Chemicals, Underwater Sound Signals. Demolition Explosives and Materials, Marine Corps Ammunition; Gun Ammunition, Bulk Explosives and Solid Propellants, Pallets, Pallet Adapters, Shipping Storage Containers and Sonobuoys.

Ammunition Disposal Information Management System (ADIMS). ADIMS tracks material by Disposal Release Order (DRO, document number, stock number, condition code, lot and/or serial number, location, planned demilitarization method and status from the date of receipt to final disposition. This provides an audit trail that includes the visibility and recording of all donations, shipments, material transfers between Navy SDPDAs, processing operations (reclamation, demilitarization, declassification or destruction), sales, returns to service stock and

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the transfer of unclassified inert items, resulting from demilitarization operations, to the servicing DRMO.

Ammunition and Explosives (A&E). Any non-nuclear ordnance, ammunition, explosive or explosive material/item/device/hazardous waste classed or being developed to be classed as a United Nations Organization (UNO) class, divisions 1 through 6 item.

Ammunition Component. Explosive and inert items that, when assembled and loaded, comprise finished rounds. Examples are fuzes, boosters, bomb fins, arming wires, etc.

Ammunition Defect Code (D/C). A six-digit, alpha-numeric code that complements and/or supplements material Condition Codes (C/Cs) by identifying specific reasons for C/C assignment and/or identifying specific defects or conditions. C/Cs and D/Cs for Navy and Marine Corps Conventional Ammunition and guidance for their application are provided in NAVSUP P-805, Appendix D.

Ammunition Detail(s). Hardware items used in packaging, handling, storage and/or transportation of ordnance as well as other ammunition or non-ammunition items which are needed to assemble an all-up-round of ammunition. Examples: arming wires, bomb clips, fin assemblies, stacking racks, containers, etc.

Ammunition Disposal Inventory Management System (ADIMS). The centralized inventory management information system capable of performing and assisting with the reporting, accounting, and managing of all ordnance and inert munitions material authorized for demilitarization/disposal.

Ammunition Management Accountability Review (AMAR). On-site reviews coordinated, scheduled, and targeted primarily at activities whose performance trends are suspect. Trends are determined by review of monthly accountability performance statistics collected and reported quarterly to COMNAVSEASYS COM and CNO (N41). AMARs may also be specifically recommended by major commands/claimants.

Ammunition Condition Codes (C/C). The following are Condition Codes required to segment and identify the physical condition of ammunition. C/Cs are complemented/supplemented with Ammunition Defect Codes (D/Cs). C/Cs and D/Cs for Navy and Marine Corps Conventional Ammunition and guidance for their application are provided in NAVSUP P-805, Appendix D.

CONDITION CODE: A

Title: SERVICEABLE, Ready-For-Issue (Without Qualification)

Definition: Any material which meets acceptance criteria applied through inspection and testing and is Ready For Issue to all customers without limitation or restriction.

Amplification 1: Includes material with a nonconformance, authorized by waiver or deviation, which will be fully usable and serviceable to all customers without limitation or restriction.

Amplification 2: Includes material which can be issued upon completion of palletization, repalletization or unit loading.

Amplification 3: Includes ammunition with an assigned shelf-life if more than 6 months shelf-life remain, except as follows:

CADs/PADs (2E): Applicable only to primary, secondary and forward-deployed stock points. "Minimum shelf-life" or more must remain. [Refer to NAVAIR 11-100-1 (Series) "minimum shelf-life."]

Underwater Mine/Countermeasures Components (including batteries) (6T): No limitation on remaining shelf-life.

Note 1: For ammunition with an assigned service life the amount of life remaining (time to expiration of service life, Serviceable-In-Service-Time, Maintenance Due Date, overhaul cycle, certification cycle, or calibration interval) will not be considered in assigning Code A.

Note 2: Includes material (Returns) which meets serviceability criteria applied at receipt or receiving inspection points.

CONDITION CODE: B

Title: SERVICEABLE, Ready-For-Issue (With Qualification)

Definition: Any material which meets acceptance criteria applied through inspection and testing and is Ready For Issue but which is issuable under limited or restricted conditions to any customer or which is issuable only to specific units, activities or geographical areas due to a limited usefulness of the material.

Amplification 1: Includes material that is limited in its end use due to a restriction, environment or usage limitation by specific users.

Amplification 2: Includes material with a nonconformance, authorized by waiver or deviation, but which will be usable and serviceable under specific limited or restricted conditions.

Amplification 3: Includes material of non-standard configuration or identification which is intended for non-standard, test or training use only.

Amplification 4: Includes material which can be issued upon completion of palletization, repalletization or unit loading.

Amplification 5: Includes ammunition with an assigned shelf-life if between 3 and 6 months shelf-life remain, except as follows:

CADs/PADs (2E): Applicable only to primary, secondary and forward-deployed stock points. Less than "minimum shelf-life" must remain. [Refer to NAVAIR 11-100-1 (Series) to identify "minimum shelf-life."] **Items may remain in Code B until their shelf-life expires. Items in Code B due to limited remaining shelf-life shall not be issued without NAVAMMOLOGCEN Inventory Manager approval.**

Underwater Mine/Countermeasures Components (including batteries) (6T): Code B is not assigned due to limited shelf-life.

Note 1: For ammunition with an assigned service life the amount of life remaining (time to expiration

of service life, Serviceable-In-Service-Time, Maintenance Due Date, overhaul cycle, certification cycle, or calibration interval) will not be considered in assigning Code B.

Note 2: For all shelf life items except CADs/PADs (2E Cog), Code B items shall be issued before Code A items in order to preserve inventory life.

Note 3: Includes material (Returns) which meets serviceability criteria applied at receipt or receiving inspection points.

CONDITION CODE: C

Title: SERVICEABLE, Ready-For-Issue (Priority)

Definition: Any material which meets acceptance criteria applied through inspection and testing and is serviceable and Ready For Issue to all customers but which must be issued before other serviceable stocks.

Amplification 1: Includes material directed by cognizant inventory or technical managers to be issued, used or consumed in order to retain or conserve other stocks in condition codes A or B.

Amplification 2: Includes material (for immediate training) with only cosmetic defects if the material meets required safety criteria.

Amplification 3: Includes material which can be issued upon completion of palletization, repalletization or unit loading.

Amplification 4: Includes ammunition with an assigned shelf-life if less than 3 months shelf-life remain, except as follows:

CADs/PADs (2E): Applicable only to primary, secondary and forward-deployed stock points. Code C is not assigned due to limited shelf-life.

Underwater Mine/Countermeasures Components (including batteries) (6T): Code C is not assigned due to limited shelf-life.

Note 1: For ammunition with an assigned service life the amount of life remaining (time to expiration of service life, Serviceable-In-Service-Time, Maintenance Due Date, overhaul cycle, certification cycle, or calibration interval) will not be considered in assigning Code C.

Note 2: For all shelf life items except CADs/PADs (2E Cog), Code C items shall be issued before Code A or Code B items in order to preserve inventory life.

Note 3: Includes material (Returns) which meets serviceability criteria applied at receipt or receiving inspection points.

CONDITION CODE: D

Title: SERVICEABLE, Not-Ready-For-Issue (Pending Acceptance)

Definition: Material which requires Navy acceptance test and inspection.

Amplification 1: Material received from commercial procurement or new production and which is awaiting final acceptance by the Navy, including material awaiting acceptance under Depot Acceptance Programs (DAP) and Government Lot Acceptance Test (GLAT).

Amplification 2: For Marine Corps ammunition (OT Cog. Only), includes items identified for surveillance testing.

Note 1: Code D material may be issued only as authorized and directed by the cognizant Inventory or Technical Manager. Code D material shall not be issued for Fleet use.

CONDITION CODE: E

Title: UNSERVICEABLE, Not-Ready-For-Issue (Restoration)

Definition: Material which can be restored to serviceable condition through the accomplishment of Organizational or Intermediate Level Maintenance (O/ILM).

Amplification 1: Includes material whose shelf life or service life (including Maintenance Due Date, overhaul cycle, certification cycle or calibration interval) has expired, and does not require surveillance or technical evaluation directed by cognizant Inventory or Technical Managers as a condition to classification.

Note 1: Does not include material with missing parts or components. (See Code G)

Note 2: Code E material shall not be issued for Fleet use in combat but may be issued to satisfy Non-Combat Expenditure Allocations (NCEA) with major claimant concurrence, provided all safety regulations for peacetime use are met.

Example 1: Gun projectiles requiring Minor Exterior Maintenance, including marking, as defined in NAVSEAINST 8014.1 (current revision).

Example 2: Weapon with expired MDD. O/ILM procedures provide for MDD renewal. Surveillance or higher level technical evaluation is not required.

Example 3: Weapon which requires test, alteration, modification, marking, conversion or disassembly, and O/ILM procedures provide routine direction.

CONDITION CODE: F

Title: UNSERVICEABLE, Not-Ready-For-Issue (Repairable)

Definition: Material which can be restored to serviceable condition through the accomplishment of Depot Level Maintenance (DLM).

Amplification 1: Includes material which is radioactively contaminated.

Amplification 2: Includes material whose shelf life or service life (including Maintenance Due Date,

overhaul cycle, certification cycle or calibration interval) has expired and inspection criteria or other formal disposition instructions direct restoration through DLM.

Amplification 3: Includes material which is unserviceable due to defects not related to missing parts or components.

Note 1: Code F material shall not be issued for Fleet use.

Example 1: Weapon with missing part or component and requiring DLM.

Example 2: Gun projectiles requiring Major Maintenance, Modification, Overhaul, Reconditioning or Rework, as defined in NAVSEAINST 8014.1 (current revision).

Example 3: Weapon component with expired service life. DLM procedures provide for service life renewal. Surveillance or higher level technical evaluation is not required.

Example 4: Weapon or component which requires test, alteration, modification, marking, conversion or disassembly and DLM procedures provide routine direction.

CONDITION CODE: G

Title: UNSERVICEABLE, Not-Ready-For-Issue (Incomplete)

Definition: Material requiring additional parts or components to complete the end item prior to restoration or issue.

Amplification 1: Applicable to incomplete end items for which the required parts/components have been identified.

Amplification 2: Includes material which requires test or restoration (see definition and amplification for condition code E) as well as the installation or assembly of missing parts or components.

Note 1: Material which requires repair (see definition and amplification for condition code F) as well as the installation or assembly of missing parts or components will be assigned to Code F.

Note 2: Code G material shall not be issued for Fleet use.

CONDITION CODE: H

Title: UNSERVICEABLE, Not-Ready-For-Issue (Condemned)

Definition: Material which has been determined to be unserviceable and does not meet repair criteria.

Amplification 1: Includes condemned material which is radioactively contaminated.

Amplification 2: Includes material determined to be unsuitable or unsafe for service use, or material that is beyond economical repair.

Amplification 3: Includes material whose shelf life or service life (including Maintenance Due Date,

overhaul cycle or certification cycle) has expired and which cannot be restored to serviceable condition.

Note 1: Code H may be assigned only by the cognizant Inventory or Technical Manager unless test, inspection, maintenance or repair instructions provide specific condemnation provisions for local activity determination.

Note 2: Code H material shall not be issued for Fleet use.

Note 3: Does not include material containing serviceable components or assemblies to be reclaimed. (See Code P)

Note 4: Does not include material assigned to Emergency Combat Use condition. (See Code N)

Example 1: A Type I shelf life item with expired (nonextendable) shelf life.

Example 2: A Type II shelf life item with expired shelf life, previously extended or renewed to the maximum extension or renewal authorized.

CONDITION CODE: J

Title: SUSPENDED, Not-Ready-For-Issue (In Stock)

Definition: Material in stock which is suspended pending condition classification or analysis, where the true condition is not known.

Amplification 1: Includes material already on stock records in different condition and the previous condition has become suspect.

Amplification 2: Includes material under investigation due to malfunction.

Amplification 3: Includes material identified as a Quality Deficiency Report (QDR) exhibit when the material is new or newly reworked and received from a government activity.

Amplification 4: Includes material whose shelf life or service life (including Maintenance Due Date, overhaul cycle, certification cycle or calibration interval) has expired and which requires surveillance or technical evaluation directed by cognizant Inventory or Technical Managers or repair cost analysis as a condition to classification.

Note 1: Code J may be assigned only temporarily while the true condition of the material is being determined.

Note 2: Code J material may be issued only as authorized and directed by the cognizant Inventory or Technical Manager. Code J material shall not be issued for Fleet use.

Note 3: NAVAMMOLOGCEN reviews inventory records and initiates reconciling action for material that has been in Code J in excess of one year.

Example 1: Any material, received from any source other than customers or users, for which receipt or receiving inspection (with condition code assignment) has not been performed.

Example 2: A Type II shelf life item with expired shelf life, pending results of inspection, test or restorative action.

CONDITION CODE: K

Title: SUSPENDED, Not-Ready-For-Issue (Returns)

Definition: Material returned from customers or users which is suspended pending condition classification or analysis, where the true condition is not known.

Amplification 1: Limited to material which requires physical segregation or Sentencing Inspection (SI) which cannot be accomplished during routine receipt or receiving inspection.

Note 1: Code K material may be issued only as authorized and directed by the cognizant Inventory or Technical Manager. Code K material shall not be issued for Fleet use.

Note 2: Code K may be assigned only temporarily while the true condition of the material is being determined.

Example 1: Airborne weapons, true condition unknown, which require Missile Sentencing Inspection (MSI).

Example 2: Any material, returned from customers or users, for which receipt or receiving inspection (with condition code assignment) has not been performed.

CONDITION CODE: L

Title: SUSPENDED, Not-Ready-For-Issue (Litigation)

Definition: Material held pending litigation or negotiation with contractors or common carriers.

Amplification 1: Includes material identified as a Quality Deficiency Report (QDR) exhibit when the material is new or newly reworked from a contractor.

Note 1: Code L material may be issued only as authorized by the cognizant Inventory or Technical Manager or as directed by QDR disposition authority. Code L material shall not be issued for Fleet use.

CONDITION CODE: M

Title: SUSPENDED, Not-Ready-For-Issue (In Work)

Definition: All material inducted into a facility for assembly, disassembly, overhaul, repair, renovation, modification, maintenance, segregation, test, inspection or demilitarization.

CONDITION CODE: N

Title: SUSPENDED, (Except for EMERGENCY COMBAT USE)

Definition: Material which is suspended from issue except for emergency combat use.

Amplification 1: Code N material are items that are suspect or may not function as designed. These items either have no fix available or it is not economical to repair them. Included are items that are obsolete and available replacements/substitutes are not on hand in sufficient quantities.

Note 1: Code N may be assigned or issued only as specifically directed by the cognizant Inventory or Technical Manager.

CONDITION CODE: P

Title: UNSERVICEABLE (Reclamation)

Definition: Material determined to be unserviceable as an assembly and is uneconomically repairable but which contains serviceable or economically repairable components or assemblies to be reclaimed.

Note 1: Code P may be assigned only by the cognizant Inventory or Technical Manager unless test, inspection, maintenance or repair instructions provide specific reclamation provisions for local activity determination.

Note 2: Code P material shall not be issued for Fleet use.

Ammunition Sourcing. Determination of the best means of ammunition acquisition or issue in consideration of all relevant factors such as stock availability, proximity, urgency of need, cost of movement, etc.

Ammunition Storage Facilities. Include buildings, warehouses, magazines, tunnels, sheds and open storage utilized for ammunition, ammunition materials and explosives and have been designated Facility Category Codes, 421, 423, 424, or 425.

Ammunition Transaction Reports (ATRs). ATRs are transaction reports that are submitted by Naval message to NAVAMMOLOGCEN. Chapter 2 of this publication prescribes the format that must be strictly followed to permit update of the CAIMS data base.

Ammunition, Explosives and other Dangerous Articles (AEDA). AEDA includes all items which contain explosives, propellants, or other dangerous materials and classified inert ordnance items requiring demilitarization and/or declassification prior to physical transfer to a Defense Reutilization and Management Office for disposition.

Asset and Experience Report (A&ER). Monthly readiness report that displays beginning month balances, at the complete round level, along with transactions that represent serviceable and unserviceable gains, losses, and transfers, resulting end-of-month balance including any inventory adjustments where necessary. Additionally included is the end-of-month Asset and Mission Readiness index, the representation of theater distribution and projected gains from new production.

Asset Readiness (AR). AR is the ratio of the current Combat Usable Assets (CUA) divided by total inventory, where the total inventory is limited by the requirements cited in the Non Nuclear Ordnance Requirements (NNOR).

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Authorized Requisitioner. An activity authorized to requisition conventional ammunition. Authorized requisitioners must be contained in the Navy Ammunition Authorized Requisitioners and Receivers List contained in Appendix A.

Automated Asset and Experience Report (AA&ER). Automated version of the (A&ER) developed through data base manipulation using the Conventional Ammunition Integrated Management System (CAIMS) source inventory data.

Automatic Information System (AIS). Computer hardware, computer software, telecommunications, information technology, personnel, and other resources that collect, record, process, store, communicate, retrieve, and display information. An AIS can include computer software, only, computer hardware only, or a combination of the above.

Cargo Load Allowance List - (34,000 - 34,999). An approved listing of ordnance (all Cogs) carried as cargo for underway replenishment (UNREP) for issue to other Fleet units in support of their assigned mission. Cargo load allowances are normally carried by AD, T-AEs, AOE, AO, AOJ, AOR, AS, ASR MSC and MLSF type ships. Underway replenishment ships would have this type of list in addition to their own Shipfill allowance.

Causative Research: An in-depth investigation of selected record adjustments to determine why they occurred and what, if any, corrective action should be taken. Causative research consists of a complete review of all transactions (including supporting documentation, catalog change actions, shipment discrepancies, and unposted or rejected documentation) since the last inventory or within the last year whichever occurs first.

Cognizance Symbol (COG). Two-digit cognizance symbol which indicates the broad category of the ammunition item and the technical and inventory control responsibilities.

Combat Expenditures (CE). CE represents projected expenditures in support of Major Theater War (MTW) East and MTW West, as provided in the NNOR.

Combat Requirement (CR). CR is the sum of projected Combat Expenditures (CE), Self Defense Allowance (SDA) and associated pipeline.

Common Service. Basic storage and record keeping performed by one Service in support of another Service on a non-reimbursable basis. The function is also commonly referred to as Intra-DoD Warehousing.

Combat Usable Asset (CUA) Inventory. The sum of the RFI Inventory (Condition Codes A, B and C) and the Emergency Combat Use Only Inventory (Condition Code N).

Component. A part or combination of parts having a specific function, which can be installed or replaced only as an entity. Components of ammunition end items are considered to be ammunition if they are assigned a DODIC/NALC and/or identified with a cognizance symbol of 0T, 2D, 2E, 2T, 4T, 6T, 8E, 8S, 8T or 8U.

Configuration Control Board (CCB). A board composed of technical and functional user representatives who recommend approval or disapproval of proposed changes to the current approved AIS configuration documentation.

Configuration Control. The system proposal, justification, evaluation, coordination, approval or disapproval of proposed changes and the implementation of all approved changes in the configuration of an AIS after establishment of the AIS configuration baseline.

Configuration Management (CM). A discipline applying technical and administrative direction and surveillance over the life cycle of the AIS.

Contingency Retention Munitions Stock (CRMS). The inventory quantity of an item greater than the total munitions requirement that normally would be identified as potential reutilization stock except for a determination to retain it for specific national defense purposes. The rationale to retain munitions stock as CRMS is normally documented by the Acquisition/Program Manager or FLTCINC.

Controlled Inventory Items. Those items designated as having characteristics which require that they be identified, accounted for, secured, segregated, handled in a special manner to insure their safeguard or integrity. Controlled inventory items in descending order of degree of control normally exercised are:

a. Classified Items. Material which requires protection in the interest of national security.

b. Sensitive Items. Material which requires a high degree of protection and control due to statutory requirements or regulations, such as narcotics and drug abuse items; precious metals; hazardous items, radioactive items; arms; ammunition; explosives; and demolition material.

Control Number. An index that portrays Complete Round ordnance items identifying lead end-item NALCs through a top down breakdown to all subordinate NALCs/NSNs that satisfy the operational needs for weapons for which requirements are established in the NNOR.

Cross Leveling. The transfer of ownership of retention and potential reutilization assets between the military services (including the U.S. Coast Guard) for application against a total munitions requirement shortfall.

Crossdeck. A transfer of ammunition between two or more ships performed for the purpose of retaining serviceable ammunition at sea. Crossdecking may be performed via UNREP, while at common anchorage, or while collocated at a shore-based activity having a pier, wharf or other authorized ammunition handling capability, (i.e., when both the transferring and receiving ships are in the same geographical location and the transfer can be accomplished without time lapse greater than that required to safely transit the distance between the ships).

Cross Service. Storage and record keeping performed by one Service for material owned by other Services on a reimbursable basis.

Current Operational Requirement. Encompasses peacetime operational requirements (i.e., natural disasters, riot control, saluting rounds and explosive ordnance disposal operations and operations other than war) and deployed force requirements in excess of the assigned conflicts' requirements.

Database. A collection of mutually related information, organized into relational files, and retained in direct access computer storage.

DEM. Demilitarization code assigned to an item in accordance with DoD 4160.21-M-1. This is a single character alpha code assigned to an item identifying it as a Munitions List Item (MLI) or a non-MLI and defining the degree of demilitarization necessary prior to final disposition.

Department of Defense Identification Code (DODIC). A four-character alphanumeric code consisting of one letter followed by three numbers (i.e., A072) assigned to a generic description within FSC. Whenever the same DODIC is used as a suffix on two or more NSNs, the items are interchangeable as to function, issue, and use. DODICs are assigned by the Defense Logistics Information Service (DLIS), formerly the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC). Items that are assigned a DODIC are normally common items used by more than one military service. Also see Naval Ammunition Logistics Code (NALC).

Depot Level Maintenance (DLM). That maintenance performed on material requiring major overhaul or a complete rebuild of parts, assemblies, subassemblies, and end-items, including the manufacture of parts, modifications, testing and reclamation as required. Depot maintenance serves to support lower categories of maintenance by providing technical assistance and performing that maintenance beyond their capability. Depot maintenance provides stocks of serviceable equipment by using more extensive facilities for repair than are available in lower level maintenance activities.

Disposal Release Order (DRO). An order issued by an accountable Inventory Manager to direct and control the issue of ordnance stock held on accountable records to the appropriate disposal account.

Disposal. The process of redistributing, selling, or destroying excess/surplus ordnance material.

Diversion. The sale of items that have been diverted from current Navy delivery schedules to be replaced by later production.

Diversion. The process of using ammunition storage facilities for non-ammunition usage.

Document Number (MILSTRIP). A fourteen-digit non-duplicative number constructed to identify the military service, requisitioner, Julian date and serial number.

DRMO. Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office. The organization entity having the responsibility for and control over unclassified inert disposal materials received and accepted from a generating activity. DRMOs are responsible for accomplishing demilitarization on all unclassified inert items requiring demilitarization.

Due-In. That material which is due to be received by an activity as a result of an outstanding requisition or planned shipment based on an executed contract, work request, project order, MIPR or supply directive.

Economic Retention Munitions Stock (ERMS). The inventory quantity of items greater than the total munitions requirement determined through economic analysis to be more cost effective to retain and store for future peacetime issues instead of disposing of as current excesses and reacquiring in the future to meet projected requirement. To warrant economic retention, an item must have a reasonable predictable future requirement or demand rate. Economic retention quantities are normally calculated through use of formulas considering future requirement, disposal and future acquisition costs versus the cost of retention. The rationale to retain

munitions stock as ERMS is normally developed by Acquisition/Program Managers and documented by NAVAMMOLOGCEN.

Export Traffic Release Request (ETRR). A request submitted to the appropriate Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) area command by CDR IOC.

Expenditure. An expenditure is made when an item is permanently removed from the Navy inventory. A round that is detonated, burned, fired, exploded, surveyed or lost by inventory, deep water dumped, or transferred to other services or another country, is posted and reported as an expenditure. Transfers to other Navy/Marine Corps/Coast Guard reporting activities are not considered expenditures. The following types of expenditures are recorded and incorporated into monthly Asset and Experience Reports: Combat, Training, Test & Evaluation, Operational, Disposal, Loss by Inventory, and Transfers out of the Navy reporting system.

Federal Supply Classification (FSC) code. A four-digit identifier for a family of items of supply that are similar in physical or performance characteristics.

Fleet Commanders Allowances. Fleet Commander Allowances are adjustments to the NAVSEA 30,000 Series combat allowances based on Theater Commander and specific operational requirements. They are either interim or tailored.

Fleet Return Ammunition. Ammunition, ammunition details, and components off-loaded by U. S. Navy and U. S. Coast Guard ships at primary and secondary ammunition stockpoints for turn-in, self-generated ammunition details, rollback ammunition or retrograde material.

Fleet Tailored Allowance Lists. These are temporary modifications intended primarily for a particular deployment, or for specific missions or tasks, and are temporary departures from shipfill or interim allowances. Their life span is not to exceed the normal six (6) month deployment of units. It is the responsibility of the Fleet to monitor, maintain and delete these upon expiration of the need.

Forces Readiness (FR) (%). FR indicates the percentage of readiness for all missions except combat and training. FR is the ratio of Combat Usable Assets (CUA) divided by the sum of Self Defense Allowance (SDA), Residual Readiness Requirement (RRR), and the Strategic Readiness Requirement (SRR).

For Further Transfer (FFT). A transfer (including issue, shipment or offload) of ammunition from an initial point of transfer to a specified point of destination and identified for processing through one or more intermediate points.

Forward Positioning. The placing of ordnance stocks in forward areas intended to bridge the gap between a conflict's initial ordnance use and the time that continental US based stocks begin to flow into the theater to sustain prolonged combat operations.

Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). The most vital document in the PPBS. A data base that summarizes all forces, resources, and equipment associated with programs approved by the SECDEF for the DoD. Contains prior year, current year, budget year, and the following six years for resources; plus three more years for force structure.

Gain By Inventory. An increase in the asset position based on a physical inventory. Gains by inventory are recorded as receipts.

Global Naval Ordnance Positioning Plan (GNOPP). The product resulting from Global Naval Ordnance Positioning planning, providing Navy Ammunition Logistics Codes (NALCs), quantities and worldwide ordnance storage locations in support of Fleet positioning requirements.

GNOPP-Tool Constrained Assets. For GNOPP purposes includes all Navy-owned Non-Nuclear Ordnance in Condition Code A,B,C & N, 85% of E & K, and 50% of D contained in CAIMS, except Norway Treaty and War Reserve Stock, Allies (WRSA) assets.

Global Ordnance Positioning. The Fleet process of determining optimum locations worldwide for ammunition stocks, considering combat and non-combat expenditure requirements, force deployments, throughput and political factors, training locations and other related factors.

Positioning Quantity (PQ). Quantity of a specific NALC family to be positioned by the Fleet. PQs shall consider constrained NNOR, NCEA and available assets.

Interface. A connecting link or interrelationship between two AISs or applications.

Interim Allowances. Shipfill allowances are based on ship's mission. FLTCINCs or their TYCOMs have been authorized to develop alternate allowance lists which affect the distribution of available assets to all afloat units. Such lists are identified as interim allowances and are used by afloat units as a basis for requisitioning ordnance and as a baseline for measuring and reporting ships' current ordnance readiness to FLTCINCs or their TYCOMs.

Intermediate Level Maintenance (ILM). That maintenance which is the responsibility of and performed by designed maintenance activities for direct support of using organizations. Its phases normally consist of a) calibration, repair, or replacement of damaged or unserviceable parts, components or assemblies; b) the emergency manufacture of unavailable parts; and c) providing technical assistance to using organizations.

Interoperability. The ability of two or more AISs to exchange and use information.

Intransit Inventory. That material in the Navy ordnance pipeline that is in the process of movement from point of issue to point of intended receipt and between points of storage and distribution. In-transit inventory is recorded on monthly Asset and Experience Reports.

Item Name and Description. Nomenclature of the item, noun name, modifiers, MK and MOD, series/type, etc.

Joint Monthly Readiness Review (JMRR) Support Data. Supporting data that contributes to the JMRR program. For the purposes of this instruction JMRR support data is developed on a monthly basis using baseline contingency scenarios.

Joint Monthly Readiness Review (JMRR). The process specified by the joint staff to assess the readiness of the non-nuclear ordnance to meet the stated requirement. Categories and (CAIMS) control numbers for determining the C-ratings are specified by OPNAV (N411).

Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA). The Contract that the U.S. Government uses to offer to sell defense articles and defense services to a foreign government or international organization

under the Arms Export Control Act. The LOA lists the items and/or services to be sold, estimated costs, identifies the terms and conditions of sale and provides the foreign government's signature to show acceptance.

Level of Effort Munitions. Those items that are stocked on the basis of expected daily expenditure rate, the number of days of combat and an assumed attrition rate to counter targets, the number of which is unknown and/or to maintain an anticipated level of combat.

Life Cycle. The period of time that begins when an AIS is conceived and ending when the AIS is no longer available for use.

Load Plan. The product resulting from load planning consisting of high and low quantities for each ammunition item by storage site. This information is maintained in CAIMS.

Load Planning. The NAVAMMOLOGCEN process of incorporating Fleet GNOPP, along with other storage inputs such as maintenance and local community factors, analyzing activity capability to store the requested quantities, and developing individual activity load plans.

Loss. Any disposition that reflects a permanent reduction in the asset position of the item and is not recorded as an issue or expenditure. A loss by inventory is recorded as an expenditure.

Lot number. A lot number is a unique code number assigned to a quantity or batch of a single ammunition end item (complete round, major component, propellants, etc.) which are manufactured or assembled by one producer under uniform conditions and which is expected to function in a uniform manner. All end items assigned to an ammunition lot must be homogenous—all production units must be produced by one manufacturer in one unchanged process, under stable production conditions in accordance with the same drawings and specifications. The same lot number is systematically assigned to each end item in the batch. Lot number tracking provides ammunition inventory managers and program managers, with valuable logistics information including location, quantity, material condition and serviceability. Lot number tracking also facilitates the expeditious reporting of item malfunction/mishap information, which may impact all rounds in the lot at all existing storage locations.

Maintenance Due Date (MDD). The month/year that an ordnance end-item or component must be removed from service use and placed in unserviceable status. An MDD is computed by adding the approved Serviceable-In-Service Time (SIST) to the Date of Last Test(DOLT).

Major Claimant. An activity authorized to participate in the TTCOR/NCEA process and receive and sub-allocate Navy ordnance. Although this list may vary from year to year, major claimants are listed below:

CINCPACFLT	Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet
CINCLANTFLT	Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet
COMSC	Commander, Military Sealift Command
CNET	Chief of Naval Education and Training
COMDT COGARD	Commandant U.S. Coast Guard
COMNAVMETOCEANCOM	Commander, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command
OMNAVCOMTELCOM	Commander Naval Computer and Telecommunications Command
ONR	Office of Naval Research

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COMNAVSPECWARCOM	Commander Naval Special Warfare Command
COMNAVAIRSYSCOM	Commander Naval Air Systems Command
COMSPAWARSYSCOM	Commander Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command
COMNAVRESFOR	Commander Naval Reserve Force
NAVSURFWARCEC Crane	Commander Naval Surface Warfare Center Crane Division
NAVSTKAIRWARCEC	Commander, Naval Strike Air Warfare Center, Fallon

Maritime Prepositioning Ships (MPS). Civilian-crewed, Military Sealift Command chartered ships, which are organized into three squadrons and are usually forward-deployed. These ships are loaded with prepositioned equipment and 30-days of supplies to support three Marine Expeditionary Brigades.

Material Control Code (MCC). A code assigned to selected items of ammunition to designate applicability to Serial and Lot Item Tracking (SLIT) and the type of tracking to be performed (i.e., serial, lot, lot and serial or Periodic Lot Reporting (PLR)).

Material Planning Studies (MPS). Presents requirements, assets, objectives, and procurement information within the Navy for non-nuclear expendable ordnance end items and related supporting ancillary components.

Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP). A uniform procedure established by the DoD for use within DoD to govern requisition and issue of materiel.

Mission Load Allowance List - (34,000 - 34,900). An approved war allowance listing of ordnance to be carried in support of special support/operational requirements of CVNs for aircraft squadrons based aboard, and by ADs and ASs for ships and submarines assigned. Ammunition required to be carried in support of the ship's mission excluding the ship's own armament. Mission load allowances are issued for aircraft carriers, maritime pre-positioning ships, amphibious warfare ships, destroyers and submarine tenders as separate and additional lists to their shipfill allowance lists. The mission load includes Special Warfare Loads, EOD Loads, or U.S. Marine Corps load.

Mission Readiness (MR) (%). MR is a measure of the ability to meet peacetime requirements represented by Combat Usable Assets (CUA) divided by the sum of the NNOR prescribed combat expenditures (CE), Self Defense Allowance (SDA), Residual Readiness Requirement (RRR) and the Strategic Readiness Requirement (SRR).

Mobility Requirements Study (MRS): The "bottom-up" review of ordnance mobility requirements to meet anticipated throughput at the coastal ordnance shipping locations, both on the East and West coasts. A routine requirement to update the data, based on infrastructure improvements or degradations and changes in quantities and/or types of ordnance, is expected.

Munitions. Ammunition or ordnance, including, but not limited to, rockets, missiles, projectiles and bombs required by a given force structure to neutralize a threat.

National Item Identification Number (NIIN). A nine-digit number that uniquely identifies a specific item of supply. The NIIN includes the NATO code and is the primary sequencing element of the NSN. Many catalogs, documents, and listings are in NIIN sequence.

National Stock Number (NSN). The 13-digit stock number consisting of the 4-digit Federal Supply Classification (FSC) code plus the 9-digit National Item Identification Code (NIIN). The NIIN is assigned to an item of supply by the Defense Logistics Support Center (DLSC) Battle Creek, MI. The NIIN is arranged as follows: 1305-00-892-4254. The NIIN also consists of a 2-digit National Codification Bureau (NCB) number designating the central cataloging office of the NATO or other friendly country that assigned the number.

Naval Ammunition Logistic Code (NALC). A NAVAMMOLOGCEN-assigned four-digit code consisting of two alphas and two numeric or four numeric. The NALC is similar to a DODIC except for its assignment by NAVAMMOLOGCEN vice DLSC.

NAVSEA (30000) Series and Fleet Allowances. This is the Chief of Naval Operations approved full war allowance for shipfill, ship to shore rotational units and shore stations. An individual allowance list is prepared for each ship in the active and reserve Fleets, for certain Fleet groups, detachments, units and shore activities, and for Advance Base Functional Component (ABFC) initial outfitting. As changes and adjustments to service allowances occur, revised NAVSEA Lists are suffixed to indicate revisions. This list is updated as system, tactics or magazine configurations change. It provides the baseline for ordering ammunition and tailoring by Fleet Commanders to meet theater requirements or operational needs. Separate additional allowance lists called cargo load or mission load allowances are issued for ships that carry ordnance in support of other Fleet units. Cargo and mission allowance quantities are determined by FLTCINCs or their Type Commanders (TYCOMs). Type Commanders are responsible for keeping the NAVSEA 30,000 Series Allowance current.

Navy Item Control Number (NICN). NICN is a temporary control number assigned by NAVAMMOLOGCEN to identify new items of supply for which delivery occurs prior to completion of the stock numbering process.

Non-Combat Expenditure Allocation (NCEA). The total of all Navy, including Marine Corps aviation, non-nuclear ordnance items authorized for expenditure for training, testing, operations and other peacetime uses.

Non-Controlled Items. Inert unclassified items that do not require special handling to ensure safeguarding.

Non-Nuclear Ordnance Requirements (NNOR). The NNOR model provides Navy's baseline input into the DoD PPBS. The NNOR, based on the Capabilities Based Munitions Requirements (CBMR) methodology, defines total NNOR as the sum of combatant shipfill, combat expenditures, maintenance pipeline, and TTCOR.

NNOR%. NNOR% is a measure of the ability of the total inventory to meet total requirement represented as Total Inventory divided by Total Munitions Requirement (TMR).

Non-RFI Inventory. The sum of assets in Condition Codes D, E, F, G, J, K, L and M, excluding assets in Condition Codes H and P.

Notice of Ammunition Reclassification (NAR). A notice issued by NAVAMMOLOGCEN advising stockpoints and ammunition custodians of changes in the serviceability, status or condition of ammunition, components and related material. Notices of Ammunition Reclassification (NAR) direct changes to material condition identification (condition codes) for in-service ammunition. NARs are issued to place restrictions or limitations on the issue and/or use of ammunition

populations, to declare it to be unserviceable, or to revise previous NARs. Restrictions, limitations and unserviceable classifications include identifying safety-related conditions such as potential personnel hazards during handling and operational use and explosive hazards during storage.

On Hand. The quantity of each condition of an item onboard. Includes two major categories:

1. Serviceable/RFI. Includes all items or components on hand which are ready for use or which can be made ready for use with immediately available maintenance or repair capability. Components with Condition Codes A, B, C or D are considered Serviceable/RFI.

2. Unserviceable/Suspended(NRFI). All items or components on hand which are not ready for unrestricted use and that cannot be made serviceable using immediately available maintenance or repair capability. This includes both unserviceable items and items suspended pending quality evaluation, test or renovation, restricted for combat use only, or as a result of a Notice of Ammunition Reclassification (NAR). Components with Condition Codes E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N or P are considered Unserviceable/NRFI.

OPLAN/CONPLAN Logistics Support Analysis (LSA): The process specified by OPNAV (N411) to assess Navy's logistics support capabilities. OPNAV (N411) provides the categories and specifications to be assessed.

Opportune Lift (OPLIFT). Movement of non-organic ordnance aboard USN/USNS ships to reduce SWT costs.

Ordnance Evaluation. Assessment of the safety, reliability and performance of an ordnance or explosive item through measurement of the critical parameters of the round and its elements. The results of this continuous evaluation provides the basis for stockpile disposition and corrective action decisions.

Ordnance. Explosives, chemicals, pyrotechnic and similar stores, e. g., bombs, guns and ammunition, flares, smoke, napalm and sonobuoys. For purposes of this publication ordnance includes materiel assigned cognizance symbol "-E," "T," "2D," and "8U".

Other Replacement. The action that results from a sale of assets from stock where the proceeds of the sale are used to replace the item with an improved item or an item that provides the same warfighting mission capability. The purchase of other replacements must have been previously approved by the Congress for procurement, must fall within the same P-I budget line, and the purchase will not result in a projected inventory that would exceed the acquisition objective.

Out-granting. The process of licensing, leasing, or permitting storage space to other Services, non-DoD agencies, or private entities as a result of common or cross-servicing storage facilities.

Ownership Code. Provides the means for segmenting and identifying the service or agency having established ownership of the asset.

Packing, Crating, and Handling (PC&H) Costs. The costs incurred within in-house industrial facilities for labor, materials, or services in removing requisitioned articles from storage locations, preparing them for shipment from the storage or distribution points, and processing necessary material release confirmation documents. The costs are incurred on all articles sold from stock to FMS customers.

Periodic Lot Reporting (PLR). Monthly reporting requirement for all ammunition storage activities with automated and non automated inventory reporting systems for expendable ordnance material that has been assigned a Material Control Code (MCC) of “K”.

Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS). A cyclic process that starts each year with the development of the Joint Strategic Planning Document (JSPD) and consists of three distinct but interrelated phases: planning, programming, and budgeting. It establishes the framework and provides the mechanisms for decision making for the future and provides the opportunity to reexamine prior decisions based on evolving threat and established fiscal constraints.

Portability. The ease with which an AIS application can be transferred from one hardware or software environment to another.

Potential Reutilization/Disposal Stock (PR/DS). Munitions that are excess to the needs of a military component and which have been identified by an inventory manager for possible disposal but with potential for reutilization by another military component or transfer to the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service for possible reutilization by federal, state, or local governmental agencies, or for transfer through sale to foreign allies or domestic customers.

Preferred Munitions. Those munitions, whether threat-oriented or level of effort that provide the desired Pk against a given target type or those that significantly improve the Ps against the projected threat, as determined by the warfighter.

Preferred Munitions Study (PMS). The process specified by the Joint Staff to assess the availability of “preferred” non-nuclear ordnance, across all Services. The categories to be assessed are determined by the Joint Staff. The Conventional Ammunition Integrated Management System (CAIMS) control numbers for determining the C-rating are specified by OPNAV (N411).

Price and Availability (P&A). P&A data is used by a potential Foreign Military Sales (FMS) customer for preliminary review and evaluation of the possible purchase of defense articles or services. P&A data provided separately from a Letter of Acceptance (LOA) does not constitute a commitment by the U.S. Government (USG) to offer for sale the articles or services for which the estimate was prepared.

Primary Ammunition Stockpoints. Primary ammunition stockpoints, under the control of CINCLANTFLT and CINCPACFLT are the Atlantic Ordnance Command LANTORDCOM), Yorktown, with detachments at Charleston, Earle, Oceana and Sewells Point on the East Coast and Naval Weapons Stations (WPNSTA), Seal Beach, with a detachment at Fallbrook and NAVMAG Indian Island, on the West Coast. In addition to storing ammunition, these activities also perform various levels of intermediate and depot level maintenance functions as well as loading ships with ammunition and explosives.

Procurement Objectives. Quantities of munitions for acquisition derived by the Services from consideration of both total munitions requirements and projected inventory and tempered by monetary and industrial constraints.

Procurement, Renovation, and Production (PRP). An existing data file in the CAIMS inventory management system designed to capture and record information regarding asset due in to the

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ordnance inventory from either procurement, acquisition, maintenance or modification programs.

Program Objectives Memorandum (POM). The POM is a comprehensive and detailed expression of the total requirements affordable within fiscal constraints associated with the mission and commitments of the DON.

Projected Inventory. The Service stockpile on-hand quantity of a type of munitions, adjusted for anticipated gains and losses prior to the beginning of the POM (i.e., for 98-03 POM that would be the end of fiscal year (FY) 95 adjusted for gains and losses in FY96 and FY97).

Provisional Allowance List. A provisional allowance list is a preliminary listing of an initial shipfill allowance of service ordnance prepared and forwarded to the ship and the TYCOM by NAVAMMOLOGCEN for validation of compatibility with armament systems and stowage capability. This list is reserved for new construction ships or for major conversion/regular overhaul ships. Provisional allowance lists are replaced by shipfill allowance lists after validation by the Fleet Commanders.

Purpose Code. A single alphabetic character that provides the Inventory Manager and CAIMS system users with a means of correlating the asset with the programmatic reason for the retention at the activity.

Readiness. The ability of forces, units, weapons systems or equipment to deliver the output for which they were designed (includes the ability to deploy and employ without unacceptable delays).

Rearming. An operation that replenishes the prescribed stores of ammunition, and other armament items for an aircraft, naval ship, tank, or armored vehicle, including replacement of defective ordnance equipment in order to make it ready for combat service.

Receipts. A transaction which records the receipt of ammunition onboard a Navy reporting activity which increases the on-hand inventory balance of an item for a given condition code.

Reclassification. The change in material serviceability classification from one condition code to another. Changes in serviceability classification are based on safety, performance, quality evaluation, inventory management considerations or the result of physical examination, inspection or testing.

Reference Number. Drawing, standard, specification or part number used to identify the item.

Replacement-in-Kind (RIK). The action that results from a sale of assets from stock where the proceeds of the sale are used to replace the item with an identical item. The purchase of an upgrade or modification kit, however is not considered a replacement.

Reporting Activity. Any activity required to report ammunition transactions to NAVAMMOLOGCEN for inclusion in the CAIMS Database.

Requirements Related Munitions Stock (RRMS). The inventory of munitions stock including preferred and substitutes, applied to the total munitions requirement during the stratification process.

Residual Readiness Requirement (RRR). Munitions necessary to provide a post-MTW combat capability for forces committed to the DPG-specified scenarios. Combat requirements include munitions needed for operational flexibility and some of those munitions may remain at the conclusion of the scenarios, then the RRR should be decreased by the amount remaining. Otherwise, the RRR is additional.

Retail Ordnance Logistics Management System (ROLMS). ROLMS combines functionality of the SCAAIR, FOSAMS and OMS and varies size and capability, depending upon the size of the activity where it is in use. ROLMS incorporates scaleable functionality that is user selectable, provides a point and click Windows user interface, and improves system to system data sharing and communications. ROLMS performs all ammunition asset management and reporting functions, such as inventory, requisitioning, issues, expenditures, receipts, asset maintenance, NAR processing, and transaction reporting. ROLMS is deployed in three phases, consisting of ROLMS core, intermediate and full levels, which replaces SCAAIR, FOSAMS and OMS respectively.

Retrograde. The return of repairable ordnance or other materiel items out of theater and/or to stock at a higher or designated stocking echelon to hold for eventual repair or refurbishment. This term pertains, not only to reusable ammunition details, but also to inert components such as bomb fin assemblies and rocket launcher fairings; and to salvageable brass.

RFI Inventory. The sum of assets in Condition Codes A, B and C.

Rollback Ammunition. This term pertains to return cargo shipments either by merchant or by Fleet opportune lift to CONUS from forward areas as a result of cessation or reduction of hostilities, base closures, or reduction of mission and logistic support requirements. The material returned may consist of serviceable or unserviceable explosive ammunition, cartridge actuated devices, components and ammunition details. Return shipment of rollback ammunition is directed by the Fleet logistic commanders and is manifested in each case.

Sale From Stock Costs. The cost associated with an ordnance item sold from stock will be the replacement unit plus other associated costs incurred. If no current cost is available, the latest contract price will be used plus escalation factors. The cost of an item includes hardware and applicable support costs. Shipping/transportation and all packaging, handling, crating, and storage costs will also be charged.

Scalability. The ability to use the same application software on many different classes of hard/software platforms.

SEC. One-digit alpha code which indicates the item's security classification (U, C, S or T). For sensitive items that are classified and weigh less than 100 pounds, this code is numeric and is defined to combine the security and sensitivity classification of the items. Unclassified pilferable items are coded "P".

Secondary Ammunition Stockpoints. Secondary ammunition stockpoints are under the control of CINLANTFLT and CINPACFLT. These activities include Naval Stations, Naval Air Stations, Marine Corps Air Stations, fleet activities and naval magazines. In addition several secondary ammunition stockpoints are managed by NAVAIRSYSCOM and NAVSEASYSYSCOM. These activities include, but not limited to, Naval Air Warfare Centers, Naval Surface Warfare Centers and Naval Undersea Warfare Centers. The Chief of Naval Education and Training (CNET) and

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the Naval Reserve Force (NAVRESFOR) operate smaller secondary ammunition stockpoints in direct support of their training requirements.

Segregation. The process of determining the current material condition of Suspended – Condition Unknown ammunition and separating it into acceptable groupings by type and configuration.

Sentencing. Sentencing is the action of assigning material Condition Codes (C/C) and ammunition Defect Codes (D/C) as a result of inspection, including the application of NARs and specific direction from appropriate authority.

Serial Number. A Serial Number is assigned to an all-up and major component ammunition end item associated with a large rocket, guided missile, torpedo or underwater mine. Relevant cognizance groups are 2D, 4T, 6T, 8E and 8T. A serial number provides each end item with its own unique means of ready identification. A serial number is assigned to the end item at time of manufacture and remains with that end item throughout its life-cycle. The serial number is used in maintenance planning, quality surveillance, and accountability tracking. Serial numbers facilitate world-wide tracking of each individual all-up round and/or major component thereof. Serial number tracking provides inventory and program managers valuable insight as to end item location, condition status, maintenance due date, and date of last test. Serial tracking also allows for the expeditious reporting of malfunction information and item serviceability.

Serviceable Ammunition. Ammunition that is capable of performing as designed or as intended (under limited or restricted conditions). Items identified with a condition code of A, B, C or D are categorized as serviceable.

Serviceable-In-Service Time (SIST). The elapsed time in months that an ordnance item can be expected to perform within specification beginning with the date of the last successful system test. SIST is currently only applicable to Airborne Weapons.

Service Life. The length of time, starting with the date of manufacture or restorative maintenance, during which an item will safely and reliably meet all service requirements for handling, storage, performance and operational use. Service life may be identified using other terms, e.g., Serviceable-In-Service-Time (SIST), overhaul cycle, and certification cycle, and the expiration of service life may be identified as expiration date, Maintenance Due Date (MDD), or similar terms.

Service/Miscellaneous Allowance List and ABIOLS. A listing of allowances authorized to an ashore activity in support of the armament and mission of that specific activity.

Servicewide Transportation (SWT). Transportation financing from the Operations and Maintenance, Navy (O&MN) account.

Shelf Life. The total period of time beginning with the date of manufacture, cure, assembly or inspect/test/restorative action that an item may remain in the combined wholesale (including manufacturer's) and retail storage systems and still remain suitable for issue to and/or consumption by the end user. Shelf-Life should not be confused with service life, which is a measurement of anticipated average or mean life of an item.

Shelf-Life Code (SLC). A one-character alpha or numeric code denoting the period of time (beginning with date of manufacture) that the item is expected to remain suitable for issue and

use. At the expiration of this time, the item should be referred for test or disposition instructions. An alpha code denotes items for which shelf life cannot be extended. A numeric code denotes items for which shelf life can be extended. A complete listing of shelf-life codes is contained in NAVSUP Pub 485.

Shipfill Allowance List - (30,000 - 33,999). An approved war allowance list of ordnance required to support the ship's own permanently installed armament, authorized small arms weapons and distress and signaling pyrotechnic requirements. Shipfill allowance lists contain full wartime allowances of service ordnance designated to fill the ship's magazines to capacity without regard to ordnance item availability in stock.

Source of Supply (SOS). Source of Supply or inventory manager of the item as indicated by the activity's three-digit routing identifier code.

Special Defense Property Disposal Account (SDPDA). An account Navy has established for controlling and managing Ammunition, Explosives, and Dangerous Articles (AEDA) authorized for demilitarization, disposal or reclamation.

Standards. Standards as referenced in this section refer to Information Technology (IT) standards. IT standards provide technical definitions for AIS processes, procedures, practices, operations, services, interfaces, connectivity, interoperability, information formats, information content, interchange and transmission. IT standards apply during the development, testing, fielding, enhancement, and life-cycle maintenance of an AIS.

Strategic Readiness Requirements. The quantity of munitions needed to arm forces not committed to support combat operations in the assigned MTW. It also includes any additional munitions requirements to meet treaty or statutory obligations to allies.

Stockpile Managers. Inventory/Item Managers resident at NAVAMMOLOGEN responsible for the global stockpile management and distribution of assigned items. Serve as the primary Navy point of contact for ammunition inventory and technical inventory data.

Substitute Munitions. Alternative munitions retained in the inventory to make up for insufficient stocks of preferred munitions, as determined by the warfighter. These alternative munitions are not used in determining projected inventory requirements of preferred munitions, but are considered as a potential trade-off factor in determining procurement objective of preferred munitions.

Suspended Ammunition. Ammunition that is 1) Temporarily identified and held in an undetermined or undecided status pending true condition determination; or 2) Temporarily identified and held in an unspecified status pending determination or completion of subsequent action; or 3) Withheld from issue except for emergency combat or contingent operational necessity. Items identified with a condition code of D, J, K, L, M and N are categorized as suspended.

Tailored Allowance List. A review by the authorized Fleet Commander in Chiefs or Type Commanders authorizing temporary changes to a particular unit in support of a specific mission or function.

Technical Directives (TDs). The authorized document issued by Acquisition/Program Managers, or their agents, used to prescribe the actions necessary to implement inspections, repair or

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modification corrective action, and the follow-up investigations to be initiated based on deficiency reports, explosive mishaps, or explosive incidents.

Temporary Loan. A transfer action that results in a loan, for a specified period of time for a specified requirement, from Navy stock for which any transportation or handling costs are paid prior to shipment.

Temporary Storage (TEMPSTOW). A receipt of ammunition by an Ammunition Support Activity (ashore), from a Fleet unit (normally a ship), for temporary storage and return to the same unit.

Threat-Oriented Munitions. Those that are intended to neutralize a finite assessed threat and for which the total requirement is determined by an agreed on mathematical model.

Total Inventory. The sum of Combat Usable Assets (CUA) and Non-RFI Assets.

Total Munitions Requirement (TMR). The sum of War Reserve Munitions Requirements (WRMR) and Training/Testing and Current Operational Requirement (TTCOR).

Training, Testing, and Current Operational Requirement (TTCOR). Munitions requirements to train the force and to support Service programs ensuring that weapons and platforms deliver the intended effectiveness. Surveillance testing of munitions items is accounted for in this category. Current operational requirements encompass peacetime operational requirements including natural disasters, riot control, saluting rounds, and explosive disposal operations and operations other than war, and deployed force requirements in excess of the assigned conflict's requirements. A seven year supply of TTCOR is the normal stockage objective.

Transaction Item Reports (TIR). Transaction item reports are created in standard MILSTRAP format. ROLMS (level 3) generates TIRs for electronic transmission to CAIMS. This system also reports ammunition transactions to the other military services' Inventory Control Points.

Transportation Account Code (TAC). Unique number assigned by the Department of Defense identifying the sponsoring Service/Agency and the appropriation/fund citation to be charged for services incident to movement of material through the Defense Transportation System (DTS).

Underway Replenishment Force. A task force of Fleet auxiliaries (consisting of oilers, ammunition ships, stores issue ships, etc.) adequately protected by escorts furnished by the operational commander. The function of this force is to provide underway logistics support of naval forces.

Unserviceable Ammunition. Ammunition that has one or more defects that would or would be expected to, preclude or impair the ability of the ammunition to perform as intended. Items identified with a condition code of E, F, G, H or P are categorized as unserviceable.

Wartime Readiness (WR) (%). WR indicates the ability to meet all requirements except training. WR is the ratio of Combat Usable Assets (CUA) divided by the sum of Combat Expenditures (CE) and Self Defense Allowance (SDA).

War Reserves. Stocks of material amassed in peacetime to meet the increase in military requirements consequent to an outbreak of war. War reserves are intended to sustain operations until resupply may be effected.

War Reserve Munitions Requirements (WRMR). The sum of combat requirements, strategic readiness requirements and residual readiness requirements.

Waste Military Munitions. Unused military munitions are a waste when: (a) Abandoned by being disposed of, burned, detonated, incinerated or treated prior to disposal; or (b) Removed from storage in a military magazine or other storage area for the purpose of being disposed of, burned, detonated, incinerated or treated prior to disposal; or (c) Deteriorated or damaged to the point it cannot be put into a serviceable condition and cannot reasonably be recycled or used for other purposes; or (d) Declared a solid waste by an authorized military official.